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Established 1887

U Thant in Lagos; Tight Rein Kept On Relief Inflow

LAGOS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant arrived here this afternoon for talks with federal leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, expected to center on relief to defeated Biafrans.

Mr. Thant, whose talks with the victorious Nigerian head of state were scheduled for tomorrow, refused to answer reporters' questions when he arrived from Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital, which was his last stop on a tour of ten African nations.

Mr. Thant was welcomed at the airport by Gen. Gowon, who escorted him to the general's residence in Lagos.

Earlier today, Gen. Gowon attended a service at the Anglican Christ Church Cathedral in Lagos to mark the end of three days of national prayer.

Rogers Plans Nigeria Visit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that he will visit Nigeria during his tour of African nations next month.

He said, however, that his visit would not include a first-hand look at conditions in eastern Nigeria, the former secessionist state of Biafra, since "I don't think that it's desirable for those on the outside to get involved in that."

Mr. Rogers said the U.S. government was pleased with the attitude of the federal Nigerian government now that the civil war was over.

Biafrans Try To Coax Men Out of Hiding

By William Borders

LAGOS, Jan. 18 (NYT)—The commanding officers of the defeated army of Biafra scattered across the former rebel territory this weekend, helping federal government patrols with efforts to come out of the jungle and turn themselves in.

Col. Philip Effiong, who formally surrendered for the secessionist enclave here two days ago, was among the group that returned to the dense forests and mountainous Nigeria's Eastern Region to search for rebel troops, according to a government spokesman.

They were described as carrying "thousands, and thousands" of rebels proclaiming a general amnesty for everyone in the territory, whose secession 30 months ago had touched off the bloody civil war.

"We were going to drop the leaflets by air, but Col. Effiong and his men advised us that the planes would frighten the people who were hiding," explained Chief Anthony Enahoro, the federal commissioner for information and labor.

Ojukwu's View

Gen. Ojukwu, Ojukwu, who declared Biafra's independence in May, 1967, and fled the shrinking territory late last week leaving the power in Col. Effiong's hands, had repeatedly vowed that if necessary the troops of Biafra would take the fight to the bush.

Gen. Ojukwu's whereabouts were still not known here, but the Nigerian radio said yesterday that he had fled to France, which, because of his aid to the Biafrans, has become a favorite object of vilification here.

The Nigerian government radio said that the defeated Biafran leader had been flown out of the rebel enclave on a stretcher, disguised as a priest. The radio account said that Gen. Ojukwu went to Gabon and then to the Ivory Coast, two of the four African states that formally recognized Biafra and finally to France.

Soviet Maps Shift Ground, Evidently to Deceive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT)—U.S. government topographers have discovered puzzling new shifts in Soviet maps that seem to indicate a policy of distortion for national security.

According to the specialists, Russian charts and atlases, once renowned for their standards of excellence, have been designed in the last few years to shift coastlines, towns, rivers and other map features at random, by as much as 25 miles in a seeming attempt at deception.

In one of the most unusual cases of such deformations, which have also been detected by West European analysts, Nevel, a transport center in western Russia, was moved ten miles from its true location on a lake shore and converging railroad lines were twisted out of alignment to conform.

The possibility that the revised map locations are based on new surveys is ruled out by U.S. analysts on the ground that most of the Soviet Union, particularly the



Map shows deformed Soviet coastline (broken), as it appears on current official maps, compared with correct line (solid). Finnish coastline unchanged. European section, had already been surveyed with a high degree of accuracy.

The Soviet authorities, reputed to be among the most security-minded in the world, have traditionally omitted sensitive defense

U.S. analysts say that if the intention was to mislead Western strategic planners in the guidance and targeting of intercontinental ballistic missiles, an expensive effort was wasted because the United States can use older, unaltered maps and modern techniques, presumably intelligence-gathering earth satellites, if necessary.

The speculation in government circles is that the Soviet deception program may have been directed at another potential adversary, such as Communist China, with less advanced information and means to obtain it.

The decision to alter the maps is believed to have been made between 1964, when the last Soviet atlas with true locations was printed, and 1967, when Moscow published the second edition of its world atlas, which was regarded as one of the finest topographic products when it first appeared in 1964. The maps of the Soviet Union in the second edition turned out to be distorted although for a time areas remained unchanged.

Israeli Jets Strike at Targets Near Cairo in Daytime Raids

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Israeli jets raided military targets outside Cairo again today, the fourth such attack since Israel began penetrating the Egyptian interior earlier this month.

The main objectives in the latest assault were the Huckstep military installation 12 miles east of Cairo and a weapons and storage depot at Gabel Hof, 16 miles south of

air raids, similarly, have shown dative as well as military capacity. Egyptian air capability to be Egyptian.

The point apparently made by the Israeli strategists is that the war is a more serious matter than is presented by Egyptian spokesmen and the nation's pro-

The Huckstep installations are clustered around the main Cairo-Port Suez railroad, which runs parallel to the desert highway a few miles farther south. Both the rail line and road have been subjected to recent air and ground assaults.

One Plane Downed

Israeli jets attacked military camps on this major line between the capital and the canal on Friday, but ventured only within 40 miles of Cairo. One plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire and downed in that raid, the only Israeli loss reported in all the delta attacks. The pilot bailed out.

That same night a task force of Israeli commandos, presumably helicopter-borne, landed three miles closer to the capital to destroy communications and power pylons in this rear-echelon area.

Israeli jets have struck seven targets in the Cairo and delta region. They have included army camps, communications installations and arms and supply depots between 30 and 75 miles behind the canal front.

Although the latest raids are deep inside Egypt, some sites, such as the Tel al-Kabir camp between Cairo and Ismailia, are familiar to Israelis who were stationed there as British soldiers in World War II.

Other targets, like Dahshur and Gabel Hof, are near famous tourist sites. Gabel Hof, for example, is opposite the Step Pyramid, built about 2650 B.C., the oldest free-standing stone structure in the world.

Nearby is Mit Rahina, or Memphis, the site of a city founded more than 5,000 years ago by Menes, leader of the victorious Southern Kingdom, who established the city to control the newly conquered delta. It remained the capital of Egypt until the end of the Old Kingdom.

Scare at Cairo Airport

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Israeli fighter-bombers struck at two military camps in the vicinity of Cairo this afternoon, one of them less than a mile from the city's international airport. Passengers and employees rushed to shelters as anti-aircraft guns fired at two or three diving Israeli planes. Concussion waves from the guns rattled windows in the terminal.

Foreigners waiting at the airport for outgoing flights reported that the raid lasted about three minutes. The target, according to Cairo's military spokesman, was the Huckstep army camp in the desert about a mile east of the airport.

The Israeli aircraft, the spokesman reported, fired rockets at the camp but, he added, they struck outside the target area. One large explosion rocked the vicinity and a column of dust and smoke rose several hundred feet.

A witness of the attack said the planes appeared to be either American-made Phantoms or French-made Mirages.

The military spokesman also reported that Israeli planes attacked an army camp at Wadi Hauf, three miles north of the industrial city of Helwan and about 12 miles south of Cairo.

A diplomat visiting the Sakkara pyramids across the Nile reported that he saw one plane shot down during the raid.

Cairo's military spokesman said that one Israeli Skyhawk was shot down during the day's air action and another damaged. But these hits were scored, he said, during Israeli strikes at targets along the Suez Canal.

Egyptian fighters were said to have taken to the air to engage the attacking aircraft.

Israeli planes began striking close to Cairo on Jan. 7 after half a year of intensifying air bombardment along the canal and the Gulf of Suez.

Last week, the Egyptian government's chief spokesman dismissed the air raids as efforts to achieve "political and psychological effects" and asserted that they reflected "a severe state of nervousness and tension" in Israel.

Cairo remained calm today during and after the strikes in the outskirts. Rooftops in the suburb of Heliopolis, close to the airport northeast of Cairo, were crowded by curious residents trying to catch sight of the air action.



HE SAID A MOUTHFUL—Michael James Brody Jr. repeats to newsmen his plans to give away his \$25 million inheritance. Sunday he and his bride flew to San Juan.

After Wild Weekend of Promises

Millionaire Leaves N.Y. Holding the Brag

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Jan. 18 (UPI)—"All I've got is paper. I'll write on the paper and you can have with that. That's all you want, baby."

Mr. Brody, 31-year-old heir to a \$5 million share of the Jekko electromagnetic fortune, started it all Thursday night when he announced he would give his millions away to "bring peace to the world."

Accompanied by his wife, two reporters and nine other persons, including the plane's crew, Mr. Brody checked into the Conrad Beach Hotel this morning and left word with the management not to wake him until noon.

Before leaving New York, Mr. Brody had promised newsmen he would return in time to hold a news conference tomorrow afternoon to discuss more of his plans for bringing peace to the world.

As far as anyone could tell, he didn't have a cent on him. Last night, a newsmen forked over \$5 to get Mr. Brody's 1968-model sportscar out of a Manhattan garage when Mr. Brody repeated what he'd kept saying all day: "I don't have any money."

"All I've Got Is Paper"

It was an end to a busy day in New York for the instantly famous Mr. Brody, who was reaping resentment from many who had heard all the money promises but as yet had seen no cash. The crowds were yelling "phony" at him and he was shouting back,

very poor, began queuing up in midtown, waiting in vain for Mr. Brody's arrival.

In shabby clothes, for the most part, they stood in the gray cold, outside an office building at Broadway and 51st Street, where Mr. Brody has an office. They refused to believe hand-printed signs on the glass door that the building would be closed until Monday.

Some were youthful eccentrics, others were children on a lark, but the large majority were desperately poor, hoping for the miracle of Mr. Brody's largesse to ease their troubles.

The orderliness was in marked contrast to the hectic reactions Friday when crowds mobbed the corridor on the 14th floor where an aide set up an office and claimed to have given away some \$30,000 in behalf of Mr. Brody.

And in Scarsdale, on Friday, where Mr. Brody and his wife have rented a \$400,000 home, applicances poured into the house and surrounded him while he was signing checks until he finally shouted:

"I want everyone out of the house right now."

Yesterday on the other side of Manhattan from his Broadway office, Mr. Brody emerged briefly from his father's apartment at 130 East 63d Street, to astonish the few dozen persons who accosted him. When Mr. Brody, complaining that he had had no sleep for 52

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Moscow to Air Messages From American POWs

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Moscow radio says it will broadcast messages from American prisoners in Vietnam to the United States tomorrow.

A broadcast said the messages had been tape-recorded by Hanoi radio and would be transmitted at 7 p.m.—1400 Greenwich Mean Time—in the Moscow radio English-language service for North America, in the 25, 31 and 41-meter shortwave bands. Friday night Moscow broadcast preview messages from American officers sending Christmas and New Year greetings to their families and assuring them of their good health.

Information from their published maps and have altogether prohibited the dissemination of detailed topographic sheets. A further tightening of security, sometime after 1964 has now affected the published maps.

Moscow Holds 3 Foreigners For Protests

2 Italians, Belgian In Demonstrations

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A young Belgian stopped the show today at the Operetta Theater performance of "My Fair Lady" with Moscow's second handclap-and-leaflet demonstration in two days. Two Italians handcuffed themselves to a stair railing in the Tsum department store yesterday and showered leaflets asking for the release of four Soviet political prisoners.

Their demonstration resembled one staged last October in another store by two Scandinavians.

At the end of the first act of "Moya Prikrasnaya Ledi," a bearded young man stood up in the top balcony as the lights went up and shouted "Svoboda! Grigorenko." It was poor Russian for "freedom for Grigorenko." Former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, ruled insane after his arrest last May, is one of the Soviet dissidents best known abroad.

The young man threw leaflets to the audience and spoke a few sentences in bad English that were hard to hear in the orchestra. The name of composer Dmitri Shostakovich was recognizable.

Scores of playgoers reached up for the leaflets as they floated down.

Balcony Railing

A man in civilian clothes then grabbed the young man by his right arm. He threw more leaflets from his left pocket with his left arm. He then handcuffed himself to the balcony railing. However, he was led off by officials in about five minutes.

The leaflets identified the demonstrator as Viktor Van Brantegem of Ghent, supported by the Flemish Action Committee for Eastern Europe and the Union of Flemish Catholic University students.

The leaflet was addressed to Mr. Shostakovich. It referred to his public appeal last month for the liberation of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis from a Greek detention camp and asked him to support the liberation of "Soviets who fight for legality."

Nine Western correspondents reporting yesterday's demonstration were "invited" to the store's "police room," some of them twice. One group of five, including this reporter, was held incommunicado for two hours and 45 minutes. Such treatment of foreign newsmen is unusual in Moscow.

The leaflets at that protest, printed in Russian on pink paper, appealed to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to release four dissidents: Gen. Grigorenko, writer Yuri Galanskov, religious writer Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov and poet Natalia Gorbanevskaya.

The leaflets identified the demonstrators as Teres Marinuzzi and Valentino Tacchi, both of Rome. Miss Marinuzzi described herself as a secretary and Mr. Tacchi as a messenger. Both are in their early 20s and are members of a group called European Civilization Movement.

Letter to UN

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Members of Moscow's dwindling group of dissident intellectuals have written to the United Nations alleging that 62 Soviet dissidents were persecuted last year, sources close to the group said today.

A letter bearing seven signatures and mailed to the UN Human Rights Commission yesterday also complained that the persecution was continuing, the sources said.

Pentagon Denies News Censorship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A Defense Department official said Friday U.S. military newsmen working abroad operate under certain restrictions but he contended there is no policy of censorship or news "management."

John C. Breyer, who oversees the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service headquartered here, told newsmen that military newsmen "may be restricted" under the restrictions.

Mr. Breyer said that Pentagon policy prohibits censorship but he said the policy may be unevenly applied through the military news system because individual commands and commanders have a hand in running things.

Beirut Jewish School Is Damaged by Bomb

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Police launched a search today for a gang who exploded a TNT charge against the wall of a Jewish school in Beirut.

Patients and nurses in a nearby hospital were cut by flying glass, but there were no serious injuries, medical sources said.

Hundreds of windows were shattered in six buildings at the end of the "Valley of the Jews" quarter, police said.

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United Press International
AID FOR NIGERIA—Red Cross-marked Land Rovers pass through Parliament Square in London en route to shipment to Nigeria as part of British relief supplies.

200 Visit Jan Palach's Grave On Anniversary of Suicide

PRAGUE, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Some 200 people made a pilgrimage today to the grave of Jan Palach, the 21-year-old student who set fire to himself and died a year ago in protest against political repression.

The 200 clustered at the graveside in Olomouc Cemetery comprised the biggest crowd to gather there in the three days Prague citizens have been marking the anniversary.

Visitors have been laying wreaths and candles there and today a large picture of Mr. Palach was tacked to a tree.

Police with walkie-talkies could be seen in the cemetery's administration office closely watching the crowd.

Mr. Palach set fire to himself on the afternoon of Jan. 16, 1969, on Wenceslas Square in the heart of Prague in protest against the political restrictions applied after the Warsaw Pact invasion of August, 1968.

He died in the hospital three days later and was given an unofficial hero's funeral, attended by thousands of people.

Apart from the individual visits to the grave, there appears to have been no real attempted protest action to mark the anniversary.

Some extra police have been seen in the city center and tough legislation against disturbances has been an extra deterrent to any demonstrations.

Prague Condemns 'Trotskyite' Plot

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (NYT)—The Prague regime alleged yesterday that a "Trotskyite" plot uncovered last week was aimed at overthrowing the Communist system not only in Czechoslovakia but also in other Socialist countries, in particular in the Soviet Union.

The charge was contained in an article that appeared simultaneously in the two principal Communist party organs, Rude Pravo of Prague and Pravda of Bratislava. It said the conspirators were members of a "revolutionary socialist

Effiong Demoted By Himself

By Philip E. Effiong

LAGOS, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Former Biafra commander Philip Effiong placed himself firmly back under federal army command—and at his old rank—when he surrendered to Nigeria's leader, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, on Thursday.

Nigeria's Information and Labor Commissioner, chief Anthony Enahoro, said here today that Col. Effiong—a Lieutenant-colonel in the federal army before becoming a major-general in the secessionist forces—presented himself to Gen. Gowon with the words: "Sir, Lieutenant-Colonel Effiong reporting for redeployment."

Effiong was demoted to himself

by himself

Served on Panel

White House Oil Advisers said to Have Links With Firms

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—All five of the 11 members of the White House panel that recommended continued oil drilling in California's Santa Barbara Channel have been dependent upon Union Oil Co. or its partners in financial terms for partial support of their businesses or professions, a study by the Los Angeles Times shows.

Lee A. DuBridge, President of the science adviser who ap-

proved the panel, said that all were men of unquestioned integrity. Most experts on oil drilling are necessarily close to the oil industry, he said.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said that the panel need not have been weighted with industry-linked members. He called for a new study of channel drilling by a "totally independent" group like the American Academy of Science.

The five are: John C. Calhoun, panel chairman; Ross A. McClintock; Carl H. Savit; Hamilton M. Johnson, and Murray P. Hawkins Jr.

No Connection Found

The other six panel members include four engineer-scientists, an oceanographer, and a university vice-chancellor. No specific connections with Union Oil or its partners were found among them.

Mr. Calhoun, the panel chairman, said that he found "kind of insulating" any suggestion that his objectively might have been affected because the four oil lease partners, or their tax-exempt foundations, gave more than \$40,000 since 1968 to Texas A & M University where he is vice-president for programs and dean of sciences.

Mr. Calhoun said that he and other panelists had devoted considerable time and energy to serve the public interest and maintain "an objective point of view."

Mr. McClintock told a reporter that his firm, the Fluor Corp., had no business with Union Oil at the time he served on the panel. He said, however, that his company had had contacts with Union Oil both before and after his service.

"I gave the best advice I knew," he said. "I've been involved in the Santa Barbara Channel since 1968 and I've drilled more core (exploratory) holes than anybody else."

"I work for anybody, anywhere, anytime. I'm a drilling contractor."

Heavy Investment

Mr. McClintock said that he had been "unbiased" in considering the future of channel oil drilling but his company's investment in that area is apparently substantial.

Mr. Savit, a Western Geophysical Co. vice-president, said that his firm had contracts with Union Oil. "I'm not involved in operations," he added.

He said that he had revealed to a White House aide that "I was quite certain Western Geophysical has worked for and may be working for one or more of the lease partners—Union, Gulf, Texaco and Texaco."

Asked if he had foreseen a conflict of interest, Mr. Savit replied: "I also felt it would not be, but I also felt it was my duty to disclose the situation." No objections were raised by the White House, he said.

An administration spokesman said that Mr. Savit had been chosen for the panel because he had directed "classified projects for the Defense Department" was "a first-class geophysicist" and knew a lot about the oil business "without being an industry sycophant."

Benefit From Grants

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the geology department of Tulane University, and Mr. Hawkins, who heads the petroleum engineering department of Louisiana State University, head science departments that have benefited from grants from the lease partners.

Tulane University received \$104,198 in a four-year period from Gulf Oil through two Gulf foundations.

Mr. Johnson said that these gifts to the university "made no difference" in his thinking about Santa Barbara drilling. "We stayed pretty far apart from funding," he said.

Mr. Hawkins's university, according to university and foundation reports, has received \$43,334 over five years—mainly for petroleum engineering scholarships and scientific research—from the Union, Gulf and Mobil oil foundations and Texaco, Inc. Other oil companies have made additional contributions.

As to his work on the White House panel, Mr. Hawkins said: "I think I called the shots as I saw them."

© Los Angeles Times

Benjamin O. Davis Jr.
Negro General
picked to Head
Cleveland Police

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18 (UPI)—

eland Mayor Carl B. Stokes

esterday picked Lt. Gen. Benja-

o. Davis Jr. to be his safety

ctor.

Gen. Davis, the nation's highest ranking Negro military man, will charge of the city's police

departments Feb. 1.

Mr. Stokes, a Negro, said Gen.

is a native of the city, who is

ing from the service Feb. 1.

Gen. Davis has "full authority to do

what is necessary to stop the

ing increase in crime in this

area."

Gen. Davis replaces Joseph F.

Johnson, who resigned the

40-year job last month.

Students Halt

IT Occupation

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 18

Between 55 and 75 stu-

and non-students ended a

hour occupation of the offices

Howard W. Johnson, president

the Massachusetts Institute

of Technology, Friday night after the

oil refused to negotiate with

the demonstrators, most of them

associated with factions of the

Students for a Democratic

Democracy, who occupied the

office after closing in the

door with steel

to Make

Y. Hilton Hotel

World's Largest

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT)—

Hilton Hotels Corp. plans to

erect a 45-story tower adjoin-

the New York Hilton that will

the hotel the largest in the

world.

The tower, planned for completion in early

the tower will add 1,250 guest

to the 2,150-room hotel

on the Avenue of the

Americas between 53d and 54th

sts.

he enlargement, still in its early

ing stage, will extend the

westward toward Seventh

me along 53d Street.

The Abbott Theater at 153 West

Street will be torn down to

way for the project.

ew Chicago Building

ll Be 3d Tallest

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (NYT)—

ard Oil Co. (indians) will

erect Chicago's tallest building

new headquarters for

company and its Chicago-bas-

subsidiaries.

new conference this week

ayor Richard J. Daley's office,

company's chairman, John E.

ringen, announced that the

new building would be 1,138

high or 29 feet taller than

10-story John Hancock Center

ing completion here. Its cost

estimated \$100 million.

he taller buildings in the

United States will be the Empire

Building in New York City,

feet tall, and the twin towers

under construction of the

Trade Center, 1,380 feet

in New York.

dney Is Troubling

Heart Transplant

AN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 18

Surgeons at University of

Michigan Hospital said yesterday

Gerald Kenneth Reuter, who

had a second new heart

is suffering from kidney

failure.

His heart is doing well and his

signs are all "okay," a hospital

spokesman said. "However, Mr.

developed kidney failure

last week as his first transplanted heart began to fail.

However, as soon as released,



Laird Warns On Buildup of Soviet Missiles

Says U.S. Shouldn't
Disarm Unilaterally

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said yesterday that success in the nuclear arms control talks would be impossible if the United States acted to disarm unilaterally "while the Soviet Union is going ahead of us" in missile power.

Mr. Laird made it clear that he will not be a party to any unilateral disarmament, saying, "I believe the United States must keep its defense up."

The secretary spoke in a television interview on KNBC in Los Angeles, taped two days ago.

Mr. Laird indicated that the Russians soon will have 300 of the big SS-9 rockets in their arsenal. He had said earlier that the Soviet deployment and construction of the SS-9—a weapon considered a direct threat to destroy U.S. land-based Minuteman missiles in a surprise attack—had moved ahead at a faster rate than he had forecast to Congress last year, and that the knock-out threat the Minuteman may be critical earlier than 1974, since "we find that estimates are closer to 300 than estimates that I gave."

Last summer, Mr. Laird told Congress that 230 SS-9s were either built or under construction. There are now indications that the number has gone beyond 270.

55% Destruction

Mr. Laird has warned that the Russians could mount a capability to destroy 95 percent of the 1,000 Minuteman missiles in their underground silos when 420 of the SS-9s are built.

Mr. Laird also told his Los Angeles interviewers that the Russians had gone "much beyond the estimates I gave" to Congress on the smaller, but still important SS-11 missile, roughly comparable to the Minuteman. His estimate last year totalled around 670 SS-11s.

The faster pace of the Russian missile build-up has prompted the Nixon administration to move toward expansion of the controversial Safeguard antimissile defense in the new budget.

Asked how a Safeguard expansion would affect the impending nuclear arms control negotiations in Vienna, Mr. Laird said:

"It's most important for us not to take unilateral action... to go forward and disarm the United States in the strategic area when the Soviet Union is pushing forward at such a rapid rate."

At another point, he said: "If we are going to have success [at the talks] it's most important that the Soviet Union realizes they can't have success just by talking and unilaterally disarming the United States while they're going forward at an accelerated pace."

President's Message

Mr. Nixon will deliver his first State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress Thursday. Despite talk of budget-cutting, the President has committed himself to two programs that will cost enormous amounts of money—welfare reform and environmental protection.

The education lobby, which succeeded in adding nearly \$1 billion in school aid to the bill as it moved through the legislative process last year, plans a major drive to try to override the veto. This requires a two-thirds vote in each house.

Asked if he had foreseen a conflict of interest, Mr. Savit replied: "I also felt it would not be, but I also felt it was my duty to disclose the situation." No objections were raised by the White House, he said.

In the House, which would act



A FIRST—The Rt. Rev. John Burgess (left), first Negro to head an Episcopal diocese in the United States, gives wine to the Very Rev. Harvey H. Guthrie Jr. at installation ceremony for Bishop Burgess Saturday morning in Boston. He succeeds Bishop Anson Phelps Stokes as the head of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Shriver Takes a Long Lease On His Ex-Maryland Estate

By Marie Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP)—

Washington Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver has taken a "long-term" lease on a Maryland estate that he occupied from 1961 until he went to Paris nearly two years ago.

Whether this means the former director of the Peace Corps is planning, as rumored, to actively enter Maryland politics remained an unanswered question.

However, a New York spokesman for the ambassador said he will take possession of the estate "in the early spring." Another source said the negotiated lease calls for possession in early March.

The New York spokesman, who had initiated negotiations for the lease, added that he expects Mr. Shriver to give up his ambassadorial post in May at the end of his "two-year tour" in Paris.

Have to Ask Him

Asking if the ambassador is planning to seek the Democratic gubernatorial

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Ireland (air)	\$ 71.70	42.60
Israel (air)	\$ 29.50	15.50
Italy	\$ 13,800	7,200
Lebanon (air)	\$ 33.50	17.50
Luxembourg	\$ 1,100.00	575.00
Netherlands	\$ 80.00	42.00
Norway (air)	\$ 177.00	92.00
Portugal (air)	\$ 634.00	331.50
Spain (air)	\$ 1,550.00	810.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 147.00	76.00
Switzerland	\$ 95.50	50.00
Turkey (air)	\$ 25.00	13.00
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Rome Fashions: Valentino Drops All Hems

By Eugenia Sheppard
ROME, Jan. 18. Short skirts are finished, says Valentino. He really means it. At the first big show of the Roman season, Valentino dropped all his hems. The new fashions are anywhere from an inch below mid-calf for daytime to a couple of inches above the ankles for evening. As always, Valentino's long white salons was jammed for the opening. Gina Lollobrigida, who arrived smiling in floor-length sable and sequins, left in a state of shock at the thought of throwing out everything and starting all over again with a longer wardrobe.

Lord and Taylor, the store that does the biggest business in Valentino imports and reproductions, appeared to be exhilarated by the new look. "We stand by his decision and will order everything just as he shows it here," the store's representative said.

Bob Kenmore, of Kenton Corp. which has recently acquired Valentino, was all smiles too. It was a shrewd move on Valentino's part to bring out longer skirts before Paris designers took the leap and got all the credit.

Up to now Valentino has been praised by some and blamed by others for designing in a kind of Rodgers and Hart pretty, romantic style. The new collection is more like Beethoven, though the clothes keep all their look of luxury, the ethereal colors and the exquisite, feminine little details that only the wealthiest women in the world can afford.

Changing Designer

Can Valentino now afford to be farther out with the security Kenton provides? "Business has nothing to do with it. Maturity, not security, is changing Valentino," says his business manager, Giancarlo. Whatever the reason, Valentino is consistently courageous through the collections. He shows no maxims and only a few minims, possibly to please a less adventurous public, under some of the longer coats.

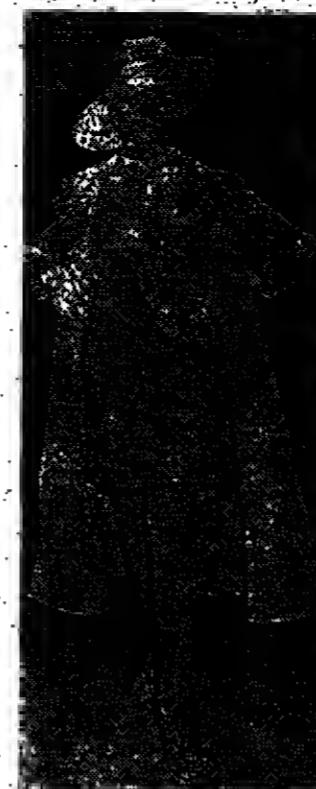
There are no pants, either, except for evening. Even they are almost completely hidden under just above ankle tunics or tie-on skirts like those the Spanish ladies wear when they ride side saddle. Valentino's new look is not only long, drap'd out but very skinny. The coats have small tops with typical little wing-like revers.

High waistlines with inset belts are supplemented by leather thong woven in and out of belts made of 18-karat gold and elephant hair.

The willow wand silhouette is



FROM VALENTINO—At left, his new-length look of longish navy coat and wide-brimmed straw coffee planter's hat over shortish skirt. Center, white coat over one of the rare mini dresses he showed. At right,



longish navy coat and wide-brimmed straw coffee planter's hat over shortish skirt. Center, white coat over one of the rare mini dresses he showed. At right,



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topped by an enormous coffee planter's hat of fine straw. It's the same shape only larger as the dented crown and rolled brim that Adolfo's customers have loved for years. Whatever else happens, it looks as if a miracle had finally worked for the milliners. A hat is a must for the new shape, and the big straw is definitely in for summer.

Valentino's coats are made of light-weight wool or raw silk. They are all unlined, and, except for one white linen, reversible. Colors are the same magical navy cream, pure white or coffee brown, with a sparkling of lily that Valentino always likes. Perhaps because it's dark, the navy group, consistent from Panama slouch to lacy stockings woven in inverted V's, comes off as most elegant and easiest to wear.

Valentino's pet print this year comes from a cheap bandana scarf he picked up in Postiana. He bought quantities of them to cover the walls of a room in his new house in Capri and sent others to his fabric manufacturers to reproduce on wool, silk and chiffon.

In elegance or newness, most of Valentino's new evening clothes don't rate anywhere near the collection's daytime half.

The exception is the white chiffon with stripes of silver jeweled lace. Valentino saw Visconti's movie "The Damned" four times while he was doing the collection and it inspired

the fragility of this special dress.

There is almost no daytime jewelry. For evening, earrings and bracelets are paved with tiny mirrors, '60s fashion.

With quite spectacular success Kenny Jay Lane has copied Bulgarian golden chain ending in a huge emerald that "Vogue" showed recently draped on a silver bodice. Every jewel-collecting woman who saw it was panting for it. The KJL copy costs \$300.

Valentino showed some of his men's new fashions at the opening, but unlike other seasons, they looked stiff and square compared to what he's doing for girls.

Before the opening, Count and Countess Rudi Crespi gave a small party in the tent room of their Rome apartment. Vergogni, the model, came in a white body stocking with a wide brown felt belt, a fringed poncho and some Indian beads in her hair. Countess Crespi was in Valentino's last season's black evening pajamas with lots of pearls. I hate to tell you but those short skirts, worn by most of the guests, look terribly out of date already.

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AKARIOS CALLS ON CONSTANTINE—From left, self-exiled Greek King Constantine with his children, Prince Paul and Princess Alexia, Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, Queen Anne Marie and infant Prince Nicholas during a visit in Rome.

Cyprus Chief Confers With Greek King

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Greek President Archbishop Makarios has conferred with exiled King Constantine on internal problems of Cyprus, the Mediterranean island where he rules over Greeks and Turks.

A statement prior to his departure for Athens after the talks, Archbishop Makarios made no mention of any other purpose for his trip to King Constantine.

Cypriot newspapers today said the archbishop was a mediator to bridge the gap between the king and the army-backed Greeks.

The king has been living in a pan villa the past two years, trying his abortive attempt to know the army-backed Greek.

Archbishop Makarios landed in Athens today after concluding talks with the Greek colonels on the Cyprus issue and the situation on the island following recent acts of terrorism against his rule.

Archbishop Makarios stopped in Athens tonight en route to Nicosia. He made no statement to newsmen at the airport.

He conferred briefly with Greek Foreign Minister Panayiotis Piparis and with Greece's prime minister at the airport.

It was not publicly known whether Archbishop Makarios had any messages from Greek Prime Minister George Papadopoulos to the young monarch.

He left Rome, Archbishop Makarios said only: "I came to see King Constantine. I know that he always shown great interest in problems of Cyprus and I therefore found it opportune to discuss present situation and problems with him."

Librict to See Press

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 18 (UPI)—East German leader Walter Ulbricht will hold his first major conference in nine years tomorrow. His principal topic is expected to be prospects for improved relations with West Germany.

Ulbricht is to speak to the press.

After three days of testimony at the trial of eight of those arrested, the judge in the Alexandria, Va., court ordered a 40-day period for presentation and consideration of legal arguments on the constitutional questions raised in the trial.

Verdict Postponed In Pentagon Protest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A U.S. judge has postponed a verdict for at least 40 days in a case against eight people, including two bishops and a senator's wife, over an unauthorized "mass for peace" held inside the Pentagon.

The two bishops and Mrs. Philip Hart, wife of the Democratic senator from Michigan, were among 180 persons arrested for taking part in the mass, staged as part of last November's anti-Vietnam War Moratorium.

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Retired General Expects China A-Test at Sea

HONG KONG, Jan. 18 (UPI)—

Communist China will have a ballistic missile with a 6,000-mile range capable of carrying a nuclear warhead within a year or 15 months, according to a former top U.S. military commander in the Pacific.

Victor L. Krulak, a retired Lieutenant general of the U.S. Marine Corps, predicted that China would carry out a "highly publicized and highly propaganda" firing of this long-range missile into the Pacific Ocean.

Gen. Krulak, whose last post before his retirement was commander of Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific, made the prediction in a speech at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Hong Kong.

Gen. Krulak is president of the Copley News Service of the United States and vice-president of Copley Newspapers. He was visiting Hong Kong on business.

Iraq Will Not Retain Envoy in Switzerland

BAGHDAD, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Iraq has decided to close down its embassy in Switzerland as an economy measure, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

The closure did not mean a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Iraqi ambassador to Switzerland, Maj. Gen. Noori Jamil, was transferred home to Baghdad last month.

Swiss authorities have been the target of strong attacks by the Arab press and radio since a Zurich court sent three Arab commandos to jail for 12 years for attacking an Israeli airliner at Zurich airport.

Bomb Damages Karl Marx Tomb

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—An explosion damaged the tomb of Karl Marx in Highgate cemetery in London today, police said.

Cypriots also tried to saw the base and daubed swastikas on the back and sides of the base of the monument, police said.

The explosion shattered two stone slabs bearing the

Associated Press

German stands beside the damaged tomb of Karl Marx.

Reverse Tax Proposed to Aid U.K. Poor

Planners' Goal Is Guaranteed Income

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A "reverse income tax" to end poverty in Britain by providing a guaranteed minimum income to each needy family will be proposed tomorrow by one of the nation's most important private economic research institutions.

The plan, hardly likely to find acceptance with Socialists, theoreticians of the Labor party, would scrap much of the universality of the present welfare state. It would end the national insurance benefit, family allowances and free medical care that now go automatically to all families, regardless of their incomes.

In return, however, the plan would cancel most of the taxes for those services paid by persons with incomes above the poverty level. That tax remission would be calculated to more than the private insurance and other payments necessary to provide the benefits.

Two-Part Thesis

The dual thesis of the "policy for poverty" proposal published by the London-based Institute for Economic Affairs:

• Under the present "cradle to grave" welfare system, poverty has not been eliminated. A reverse income tax plan—somewhat like the one Chicago economist Milton Friedman is credited with developing—would guarantee the poor a minimum annual income, lifting them above the poverty level.

• Families whose incomes are above the poverty level would have their taxes reduced by the amounts they are now paying for national welfare benefits. The money saved would be more than enough to pay for the medical services they now obtain free and to make up for the other various insurance benefits and income supplements now paid them.

The policy paper was prepared by three British economists and a sociologist, Barbara E. Stanfield of Rockford (Illinois) College.

The communists followed several bombings, armed raids, and violence among Greeks in Cyprus.

National Front

The authorities have blamed the unrest on a militant "national front" organization which demands an end to the island's independence in favor of "enosis," or union with Greece.

Archbishop Makarios arrived in Athens Friday for talks after a two-week East African tour state. He flew to Rome today for a brief meeting with Greece's exiled King Constantine before returning to Nicosia tonight.

It was during his absence that the "national front," whose leaders

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
ANTISIZE ENGINE—The world's smallest jet engine, half an inch long and not much bigger than an ant, as shown at left, has been developed by North American Rockwell Corp. The engine produces 1/100th-pound thrust for attitude changes of interplanetary vehicles in deep space. At right, Rockwell design engineer Jerry Federer stands next to the tiny engine with tweezers in front of Rockwell's F-1 Saturn engine. The F-1, which develops 1.5 million pounds of thrust, is the world's largest jet engine.

American Author Was Close to Nasser

Mideast Best Seller Revealing on U.S. Role

By William E. Tuohy

BEIRUT, Jan. 18—Author Miles Copeland says that the American diplomatic bumbling he describes in his book, "The Game of Nations," was due more to inexperience than outright incompetence.

"We had nobody who could speak Arabic and we didn't know anything about this part of the world right after the war," he remarked here in an interview.

The book, "The Game of Nations," is currently the hottest selling book in the Middle East, sold out in most book stores. It is published in London. It describes in fascinating and sometimes humorous detail the inside story of various State Department and Central Intelligence Agency operations in Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt.

The book was the "tower of

Cairo," Mr. Copeland says, which about Egypt and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, that Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, as well as other Arab leaders, have had copies translated into Arabic.

The result was the "tower of

Cairo," Mr. Copeland says, which about Egypt and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, that Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, as well as other Arab leaders, have had copies translated into Arabic.

Although the book paints Mr. Nasser as a Machiavellian operator, Mr. Copeland said that Mr. Nasser read it before publication and approved.

Egyptian officials who know the real score like the book," he says. "Those who don't know the score are horrified by it."

There has been widespread speculation as to why Mr. Copeland chose to reveal so much inside material.

Mr. Copeland said that the British journalist-spy Kim Philby was privy to most of the secret detail and that the Russians may now be presumed to know about it.

But there is another reason, it was learned.

A couple of other authors were working on books purporting to show that Mr. Nasser was a virtual captive of the CIA during his rise to power, and the agency felt it would be harmful to American interests to have this view taken seriously.

Hence, they were willing to open up secret files in the hope that Mr. Nasser would be shown to be an independent nationalist trying to use the United States in what he conceived to be the Egyptian national interest.

Mr. Copeland denied being a

Soviet Editors in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Eleven members of the Soviet Union of Journalists, led by its editor L.N. Tolstunov, are scheduled to arrive in the United States tomorrow. They will be greeted by Norman E. Isaacs, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, host for the visit.

Belgian Confirms French, U.S. Arms Pass to Israel

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—

Belgian officials confirmed today that France and the United States have supplied arms to Israel.

The communists followed several bombings, armed raids, and violence among Greeks in Cyprus.

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Contemporary Nigerian History

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—All wars have their histories and naturally these are written by the victors. Being a different kind of human confrontation, civil wars are more difficult to chronicle accurately because of the bitter partisanship and recrimination which persists long after the dead have been buried. Any historian of the American Civil War knows that the most prevalent occupational disease in his field of study is unending revisionism.

This preface introduces an attempt to describe in a few curt paragraphs what happened in contemporary Nigerian history between January, 1967, and January, 1970, and to deliver a preliminary verdict about responsibility for the most unnecessary war in modern times. One may argue that all wars are unnecessary but this one was more unnecessary than any other.

The writer has examined texts of official documents, radio broadcasts of both sides, Lagos and antiville Biafra, interviewed British and Commonwealth officials who were involved in the negotiations, newspaper reports. He also made a short but fruitful visit to Lagos last month.

The one place where I found no cooperation in my attempt to unravel the Nigeria-Biafra story was at the American Embassy in London. Why this silence, except for a friendly but uncommunicative press attaché, I do not know.

My conclusions are these:

• General Ojukwu, the self-exiled Biafran leader, hoped to win at the conference table what he had not and could not win on the battlefield. The stalled negotiations with Gowon over Vietnam are a good parallel.

• A peace settlement could have been achieved at almost any time from the moment the war started in July, 1967. Ojukwu played with the peace negotiations much as Hanoi has been doing in Paris; unfortunately for Ojukwu, he didn't have Hanoi's military trump.

• Ojukwu foolishly believed that by dragging out the on-again-off-again negotiations with Lagos, he could create a backlash of world public opinion against Lagos and force the federal military government to back down. He forgot that no sovereign government

Black Africa's Task Now: To Build Genuine Nations

By Anthony Lewis

LAGOS, Nigeria (NYT).—The Westerner visiting Africa below the Sahara has quickly driven in on him the difficulties facing the black millions: the overwhelming poverty, the endemic disease, the lack of trained people, the shortage of schools, the inadequate roads and communications and industrial investment, the backward agriculture, the steep population curve reflected in the numbers of children.

It was with these things in mind that a reporter recently asked a leading politician in Uganda what he thought was the country's basic need. Without hesitation he answered: "To create a national consciousness."

The shaping of nation-states is the great preoccupation of the leaders of Black Africa. To realize that is to begin understanding the reasons for what must otherwise seem the purposeless tragedy that reached its climax last week in Nigeria.

Generalizing about a continent three times the size of Europe is evidently foolhardy. But it can be said at least that the Nigerian war, in all its horror, represented dangers that many African states fear in their struggle for nationhood.

"Tribalism" is the vague Western word for the political problem. That has condescending overtones not justified in light of Europe's bloody racial and religious quarrels. It is straightforward to say simply that Black Africa is trying to make nations out of territories that often have no common language or ancestry or religion or history or even climate.

Inherited Problem

The new African countries were bequeathed the problem by their late colonial masters, Britain, Germany, France, and the lot were not interested in logic when they divided up Africa in the last century; they just grabbed as much as they could get away with and did not care when borders cut across the unity of people or economies.

Signs of prosperity are visible enough in some of the states, particularly in East Africa: vast plantations of tea and sisal in the country, new office buildings and luxury hotels in the cities. But as general economic indicators they are grossly misleading. The great mass of the population is still engaged in subsistence farming.

In the tragedy that has developed in Nigeria one sees elements, aside from the basic issue of unity, that are common in Africa. One is the easy temptation, and the terrible risk, of overthrowing established political leaders.

In the last dozen years, many of the newly independent countries have gone through separatist difficulties. The outside world experienced the problem in the turmoil of the Congo, when United Nations forces ended up helping to put down a rebellion by the Province of Katanga. Kenya has seen dangerous tensions between two of its largest tribes, the Luo and the Kikuyu. Uganda's government has suppressed the traditional power of the Buganda kingdom within its borders. And so on.

The pattern of coup and counter-coup is familiar in Africa. Within the last year alone the governments of Dahomey, Somalia, Libya and the Sudan have been overthrown. And only rarely does a military regime, as in Ghana, allow elected civilians to resume power.

Accordingly, the implications of the Nigerian federal victory in the war are enormous for all of Africa. Most governments—only four recognized the rebel state—will feel relief and some assurance that they are that much safer against internal secessionist movements.

Boiling Troubles

That this is a wide and real threat is indicated by the troubles boiling, just now, in Chad, a great empty Frenchophone state in north-central Africa. French troops are fighting a silent war against a rebellion hardly noticed by the world outside. The civil war in the Sudan goes on year after year.

In a sense, therefore, the resolution of the Nigerian struggle is a great victory for Black Africa. If this country can be knitted back together, the moral for many will be that black men can overcome terrible internal divisions—divisions of the same kind, it must be repeated, that white nations have had to deal with—and govern successfully.

Nigeria was the great hope of those who cared about Africa because her people were so much more advanced than most other Africans. It has been the greater shock to see Nigeria undergo mass hatred, fear, war and starvation.

In terms of Africa as a whole, the Federal victory in the war is a great boost for the status quo. It gives support to the idea that existing states must be preserved, however, accidental and strained their origin may be. What remains to be tested is the extent of humanity, organization and democracy in these struggling new countries.

LOOKING FOR TOP EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL?

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES APPEARS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY IN THIS NEWSPAPER

INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS

African Turmoil—

Some of the Trouble Spots, Past and Present

Dahomey, pop. 2,571,000, had coups d'état in 1963, 1965, 1967, and 1969.

Sudan, pop. 14,979,000. Military coup overthrew Government in 1969.

Somalia, pop. 2,500,000. In 1969, President was assassinated and Army seized power.



Nigeria Begins Vast Task of Reconciliation

By Lawrence Fellows

LAGOS, Nigeria (NYT).—Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon was exuberant. As the five Biafran leaders walked into the conference room at Dodan barracks to submit their formal surrender to the head of the federal Nigerian government, he shook hands with them. "How are you? Glad to see you again," he said to one.

It was last Thursday afternoon. At 2:02 p.m., Maj. Gen. Philip Emeagwala, the Biafran chief of staff who had taken over the leadership of the crumbling republic the Saturday before, signed the surrender document, and the war was formally over. He and Gen. Gowon fell into an embrace. "Honestly," Gen. Gowon said, "it's been terrible."

Thus began Nigeria's retreat from tragedy, an agony that had blasted Black Africa's most promising experiment in Western style democracy and raised ominous portents for a continent rife with tribal problems similar to Nigeria's. "The nation is relieved," Gen. Gowon said in a midnight broadcast after the surrender. "All efforts will now be bent to the task of reintegration and reconciliation."

Destructive War

It had been a brutal and destructive war. Something like 3 million persons died as the conflict dragged on for more than 30 months; most of them succumbed to starvation or the diseases that struck them down in their weakened state. Well over a billion dollars was expended, much of it in ammunition lobbed uselessly into the thick forests of the region of Nigeria that the rebels called Biafra, and which contained an estimated 14 million out of Nigeria's total population of 62,850,000 during the height of the war.

The name had been taken from the Bight of Biafra, on which Port Harcourt lies, when a Lieutenant colonel in the Nigerian Army, Odumegwu Ojukwu, proclaimed the independent republic on May 30, 1967. The Ibo, making up most of the population of Biafra, had suffered heavily in bloody tribal conflict in the past. They regarded the secession as a matter of life or death for their

In the old days the Ibo had driven lesser tribes down into the torrid swamps and dales of the Bight. But now Port Harcourt was a thriving oil port. It was to be the fountain of Biafra's wealth and her outlet to the sea.

Port Harcourt fell on July 27, 1967, soon after the war began, and from there the federal soldiers pressed into the damp forests, though sluggishly. They stuck to the roads, but these had been cut across with deep trenches and lined with mines. The moist heat and the mosquitoes and the pounding rains hampered the advancing federal army. Supply lines would falter and often fail, then the soldiers would have to withdraw again.

They rarely saw the enemy, for the amhos pounded each other from a distance, sometimes a mile or more. The battleground was confused by stragglers and deserters and frightened, hungry civilians and by snipers who wore the same rags the civilians wore, or who could not be seen.

Drained by Coups

The soldiers might have been more disciplined and efficient had it not been for two coups that preceded the secession, and claimed so many high ranking officers, and for the secession itself that split what was left of the Nigerian Army into two isolated, ill-equipped, ill-prepared forces.

Of the 32 Lieutenant colonels who survived the last coup, in 1966, were Ibo, including Colonel Ojukwu (who now became a general).

From the supposedly preponderant north there were only three, including Lt. Col. Gowon, who at 31 years of age, was the only ranking officer acceptable enough on tribal and religious grounds to take over the leadership of this mammoth country that is Nigeria, four times the size of Great Britain and more populous by far than any other in Africa.

Of his army of 10,000, there were perhaps 7,000 left after the Ibo and their allies left. The split-left Gen. Gowon's new rank—with plenty of riflemen and commanders, but not enough cooks and bakers, clerks and technicians of a variety of special skills.

The Nigerian Army grew, by some accounts, to 150,000, the Biafran Army to something close to 50,000.

With millions of Ibo being pressed closer and closer into a shrinking enclave, cut off from the world except for a few narrow air strips that were really just straight stretches of road, facing hunger and more frightened through the long course of the war, and with all the odds against them, it was no wonder that the rest of the world began to fear the prospect of a massacre, the starvation of a whole population. The Biafran lobby raised the cry of genocide.

Unexpected Resentments

The groups and agencies that offered food and medicine to the war's victims ran into deep, unexpected resentments in Nigeria, official obstruction and frustrating delays of their supplies in ports. There had been too little planning, too little understanding of the problems involved, or of Nigerian sensibilities.

Governments abroad came under heavy pressure to do something for the Biafrans. Some got involved for political reasons of their own, and the assortments of friends and helpers for one side or the other in the Nigerian civil war were very curious aligned.

Britain found it difficult to maintain an embargo on arms shipments to Nigeria, and when the federal government appeared to be in trouble, London relented. The Russians, Czechs, Indians and Saudis took advantage of Britain's hesitation to provide extensive military aid for the Lagos regime.

The United States stood back as best it could, offering no supplies and transport facilities to the Nigerians.

France and Portugal kept the Biafran military effort alive, though they claimed they could not hold. And the war had to be fought by a powerful, battle-trained army that will be hard to beat back a bit, but not to the size of the old, diminutive force of 10,000. The Frenchophone countries, like it or not, will have to increase to Nigeria for friendship and support.

The Nigerians are exuberant about the outcome of the war. Not only did they win it, they say, but they won it by themselves. It may have helped, in some respects, to make them magnanimous.

They want to mount the relief program in Biafra themselves, and if they do not manage it completely or well, they will certainly control it. They are accepting help now, though not from everyone, and particularly not from those they believe gave much help to Biafra.

Atrocities Denied

Last Friday an international observer team of British, French, Polish and Canadian military officers emerged from what had been Biafra and reported that it had found neither widespread starvation nor mistreatment of inhabitants. The team also sought to turn aside charges that there had been mass killing during the collapse of Biafra last week. "The observers neither saw nor heard of any evidence of genocide," their report said.

Nevertheless, the dimensions of the problem are still known. Hundreds of thousands of refugees are padding along roads in desperate need of food and medical help. Many others are too frightened to come out of their hiding places deep in the forests.

The Nigerians could use the Biafran's expertise and the United Nations' road to advantage in a relief program and would if it were not for all its associations with outside help for Biafra and the prolonged Biafran resistance.

But there has been a general amnesty. Soldiers and police are being taken back at their old ranks, after some screening. Biafrans are free to move back into other parts of the country, though this will be a slow process for a while. Civil servants and public corporation officials will be automatically reinstated when they come out of hiding.

Chicago-8 Trial Has Become a Play With Tragic Implications

By Sanford J. Unger

CHICAGO (UPI)—In Federal District Court for Northern Illinois it was business as usual. Judge Julius J. Hoffman, U.S. Attorney Richard Schultz, U.S. Lawyer Abbie Hoffman and their supporting cast were proceeding as they had for several months and are sure to do for several more.

"Toasting the prosecutor is not allowed in this court. You know that," said the small man in the black robe and the very big black leather chair.

"No, I don't," replied the disheveled young man 15 feet away on the somewhat less comfortable witness stand, who had raised his paper cup to an antagonist. "I was toasting the new year. I was toasting victory." His voice dropped off a bit.

A low ripple of laughter ran through the audience and a few jurors shifted uneasily in their seats; several persons recorded the dispute in their notebooks.

The same kind of exchange had occurred a few moments earlier when the witness asked the prosecutor if he had been serious about inviting him to do a standstill.

Outside, it was a snow-flurried, gray Chicago winter's day. At the entrance to the federal building—a Mies van der Rohe monument—over at lunchtime there was still a long line of young would-be spectators waiting their turn, apparently undeterred by the arrest at 5 a.m. a day earlier of some North-side kids-from-good-families for violating curfew. When Abbie and Jerry Rubin, and some of their less picturesque "co-conspirators" emerged to walk to lunch, the kids pressed around them and cheered gently in stage-door fashion. Some would eventually get in, strut past a row of U.S. marshals, take the elevator to the 23rd floor, hand in their specially issued tickets at the door and, after the minor inconvenience of holding hands over head while being searched,

skip onto one of the benches for the afternoon show.

Abbie (in response to a question): "Are you asking if I had those thoughts or if I wrote that I had those thoughts? There's a difference."

Schultz: "It's a convenient difference, isn't it, Mr. Hoffman?"

Abbie: "I don't know what you mean. I've never been on trial for my thoughts before."

There were quite a few laughs during this reporter's three visits (to November, December and January) to the Chicago trial where eight men, all but one about 30 years old, are charged with a conspiracy to cross state lines with the intent to incite or participate in a riot at the 1968 Democratic national convention. Judge Hoffman and defense lawyer William Kunstler debate whether the word "hell" is profanity and can be permitted in testimony. Abbie Hoffman's wife, Anita, argues with the courtroom marshals about where she can sit, alternatively claiming status as "family," "defense," "staff" and "press" in the bargaining for a better spot. Defendant Lee Weiner spends a day in court autographing new year's greetings that bear a picture of him and his wife in the nude. The defense gets everyone—with the sole exception of the judge who scowls—and the jury which is dismissed, to laugh hysterically at a Vippie film about the convention demonstrations.

Even without Bobby Seale, the Black Panther who was sentenced on a contempt charge after shackles and gags failed to keep him from disrupting the trial, the courtroom frequently erupts into near-pandemonium as lawyers, defendants and court officials shout at each other.

They can be arguing about anything from fine points of law to which bathroom the defendants may use; and the only reaction available at times is to chuckle in disbelief. The refrain becomes so hypnotic that



Defendant Abbie Hoffman.

is heard by a rich brown wood of extraordinary uniformity.

The obvious contempt of the principals for each other is at the heart of the plot. Richard Schultz generally keeps his back turned while addressing Leonard Weinglass, who also represents the defendants. Buried deep in his chair so that at times he is only barely visible over the bench, Judge Hoffman wrinkles his face in distress each time he speaks to a defendant or defense lawyer.

A sort of Greek chorus is provided by the constant frequent repetition, after defense lawyers' questions, of "I object, your honor" from the prosecution. "Sustained," from the judge, "but, but..." from the defense, and finally, "I have ruled." I sustain the objection, strike the answer from the record and direct the jury to disregard it from the judge. The refrain becomes so hypnotic that



Judge Julius Hoffman.

a spectator could swear at times he is hearing "sustained" before "object."

There are great theatrical moments, high-points of dramatic confrontation which tell something about each character: for example, Schultz has Abbie Hoffman on the witness stand and is driving in to score a point. He is asking about conventional demonstrations and finally, his voice reaching a crescendo, he demands, "Did you smash the two-party system?"

Answer Is Clear

Abbie sighs and glides into a long answer about how "the system is destroying itself." Looking at the two, it is clear that if anyone could find out through intensive cross-examination who had smashed the two-party system, it is Richard Schultz; but it is hard to

picture Abbie Hoffman, this chaotic character who looks half like Rizzo Rizzo from "Midnight Cowboy" and half like a Walt Disney puppy, smashing anything.

"If I had to single out two feelings on the part of students, it is whether they have confidence that the society... is capable of urgent change and is willing to accept individuality or whether we have a society... which is increasingly being manipulated and is increasingly condoning repression. If they (conclude) this is a manipulated society... relying on repression in order to maintain stability, then I think we are in for real trouble."

—Yale President Kingman Brewster, "Meet the Press," Jan. 4, 1970.

After a while, though—especially on a second or third visit to the trial—one cannot help

but stop laughing. The hammering and the repetitiveness weigh heavily, and the trial turns from funny to oppressively dull to—all in an instant—shocking.

It becomes increasingly difficult to imagine these seven men sitting around a table, some of whom say they never met until after the Democratic convention had begun and to this day appear to have little in common, conspiring or that, as charged, they began to do so on April 12, 1968, only a day after President Johnson signed the 1968 Civil Rights Act which includes the anti-riot provision under which they are being tried. But in the event that they did and that the law is ultimately declared constitutional, this trial is nonetheless a sham where the judge has taken on much of the prosecutor's work.

Americans are not accustomed to the notion of political trials: our civics books always taught that such a thing does not happen in the United States. It is endemic to countries behind the Iron Curtain or those which have not yet developed enough politically to have a framework for the protection of personal liberties or in plain old dictatorships. But it requires only a little sensitivity and a trace of outrage or discontent to see the trial of the Chicago Eight (now Seven)—the way it has proceeded—as a political one, a search for scapegoats in an ugly episode of recent history.

Well-Oiled System

One need not even believe in the defendants' theory of a reverse conspiracy—by the President, Chicago's Mayor Daley and the police—or see it now, perhaps on television if that were possible—or for middle Americans, members of Congress, maybe even the attorney general himself. If they can, like Mayor Daley, forgive the long hair, to spend a few hours in the courtroom. They might laugh at first, the way one laughs at horror movies that he knows could not be true, but they too might become somewhat surprised and shaken and shocked—and just a little bit concerned about the future of dissent in America.

Congressional Election Year

Nixon Pre-Empting Democratic Issues

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—As the 91st Congress returns, it is clear that the White House was engaging in such a preemptive strategy all last year when it seemed to be attacking and passive in developing its legislative program. At a time when the Democrats kept waiting for the "Old Nixon" to reappear, the President had set his legislative sights on an election-year session, quietly sending up proposals that nobody expected to be enacted immediately but which were siphoning away the issues from the court of public opinion.

The political balance has shifted perceptibly from a year when the President had narrowly won the presidency. Democrats were still in control of Congress. The session was dominated by Democrats, particularly in the Senate. But now control over the legislative course of Congress is shifting from a Democratic leadership, which was too forceful or unyielding, to a White House, which has an increasingly passive role in its congressional dealings.

The legislative workload sitting Congress is a heavy one, partly because it did so well in the first session. Crime bill, welfare reform, postal bill, Electoral College reform, automatic voter support, draft bill, Social Security reform, same sharing with the states, these are some of the legislative items awaiting Congress. An important political point that the legislative program is being determined by the House, not by the Senate. Democrats who control Congress. But probably the most important way in which the program was defined.

It is as if the administration is engaged in a preemptive political attack, taking away from the

Democrats every issue that might be exploited by the Democrats.

Relatively, the Democrats have come to realize that the White House was engaging in such a preemptive strategy all last year when it seemed to be attacking and passive in developing its legislative program. At a time when the Democrats kept waiting for the "Old Nixon" to reappear, the President had set his legislative sights on an election-year session, quietly sending up proposals that nobody expected to be enacted immediately but which were siphoning away the issues from the court of public opinion.

Perhaps more with promises than performance thus far, the administration has succeeded in grabbing the pollution issue from the Democrats, particularly from the hands of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, a potential Democratic presidential candidate in 1972. First the administration cast itself in the role of the great environmentalist by embracing a Democratic bill it had first opposed.

To Democrats the bill, with its congressional addition of \$1.1 billion for education and health research, represents an attempt to reallocate national priorities to give greater emphasis to domestic needs. To the administration, it represents an example of fiscal irresponsibility, and it is along those lines that the first major legislative confrontation will be drawn between the White House and the Democratic-controlled Congress.

For Mr. Nixon, all this means new opportunities and advantages in his dealings with Congress. Last year, he tended to follow, adopting legislative programs that were initiated by Democrats, such as tax reform, Electoral College reform and food stamps for the hungry. Now he can assume the traditional presidential role of leading Congress, criticizing the Democratic-controlled Congress when it fails to act and taking credit when it adopts his legislative proposals.

The President is assuming the initiative at a time when the Democrats are in a particularly vulnerable position, especially in the Senate. Twenty-five Senators are caught in flat-footed by the fact that they have yet to propose an alternative to the administration's plan, which incorporates many of the welfare reforms long advocated by liberal Democrats.

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Nixon Doctrine*

The Vietnam issue has been virtually neutralized politically by the President's program of "Vietnamization" and "troop withdrawal." The Democrats are now applauding, not criticizing the President's efforts. The reaction of Democrats is to retreat to the larger foreign policy issue of reducing American commitments around the world.

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Eurobonds

U.S. Adherent to 9 Percent Coupon Adds to Debate on Its Durability

By Condon Bakstansky
PARIS, Jan. 18.—Despite signs of a slowdown in the United States economy and mounting real interest rates are about at their peak, the record-level 9 percent coupon got another boost in the Eurobond market last week.

Continental Telephone of the United States announced it will issue a 12-year issue at 9 percent, expected to be priced at 102. The terms are identical to those of the two other issues, starting this year, from Canada's Massey Ferguson and Britain's Leyland Brothers, managing the investment and demand was "exceptional" and allocations "fractional," said the issue's first two days on the secondary market last week, notes were at 100 1/2 bid.

Some of the disappointed investors demand for the Massey appears to be wound up in the coming days issue and by the end of the week, managers had announced that their amount would also be filled.

Increasing the size of issues in the day has caused some trouble in the market. Some participants feel it is unfair to members of underwriting syndicates and investors for firm indications of buying interest to be an issue and then change one of the basic points on which decisions were made.

With an increased number of deals on the market, firm commitment is sometimes hard to achieve and prices may weaken in the secondary market. Also,

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 19	Jan. 3	Jan. 11
Commodity Index	114.1	113.2	106.5
•Currency in Circulation	\$81,940,000	\$83,585,000	\$78,947,000
•Com. Indl. agric. loans	2,611,000	2,605,000	1,957,000
Steel production (tons)	1,957,000	1,957,000	1,972,000
Daily oil production (bbls.)	9,726,000	9,726,000	9,726,000
Freight air loadings	455,000	385,000	467,000
•Kite Per output, kw-hr.	30,760,000	27,564,000	26,957,000
Business failures	172	131	187

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *900 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 19	Jan. 3	Jan. 11
Employed	74,785,000	75,715,000	76,704,000
Unemployed	2,623,000	2,715,000	2,413,000
•Money supply	\$182,900,000	\$180,360,000	\$193,000,000
Industrial production	171.1	173.1	167.4
Personal Income	\$76,900,000	\$76,160,000	\$76,000,000
Consumer Price Index	129.1	129.1	128.1
Construction Exports	178	182	182
•Manufact. Inventories	\$81,385,000	\$84,944,000	\$88,121,000
•Exports	\$2,247,000	\$2,265,000	\$2,298,300
•Imports	\$3,215,700	\$3,221,300	\$3,215,300

*Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *900 omitted. Commodity Index is based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer price index based on 1967-68=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The monthly industrial production index is based on 1957-62=100. Imports and exports as well as employment data are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Manufacturing contracts are compiled by the P. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Amex, Over-Counter Issues Suffer Light Losses

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Quotations ended mostly lower last week on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market. Trading was moderate.

The first Japanese flotation of 1970 was announced last week by Canon Telec. Electronics, which plans to offer 500,000 bearer depositary receipts, each representing five shares of Canon stock. The stock is quoted at about the equivalent of \$20 per depositary share in Japan, so the amount of the issue will be something around \$10 million.

The American Stock Exchange's price index finished the week at 36.50, down 4 cents from the final figure a week ago.

On Monday, the market finished with a market value of \$1.4 billion, down 1.2 percent.

Volume on the exchange fell

to 31,124,550 shares, from 21,504,600 the week before.

Although the majority of issues traded on the Over-the-Counter market declined, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues ended the week slightly higher. The indicator finished 2.88 points higher at 430.80.

Weaker Issues

Among the weaker counter issues this week, A.A.A. Enterprises and Mogul each fell 3 3/4, National Equities lost 4, Hyatt Corp. and National Student Marketing each slipped 2 while Dolly Madison eased 1 1/2 points.

The Kellwood Corp. dropped 4 points after reporting sharply lower 1969 profits.

Most of the bank stocks dropped sharply on moderate trading. Wells Fargo fell 5 1/4, Security Pacific National eased 4 3/8, Bank of America was off

3 5/8, and Crocker National slipped 1 1/2.

Many of the insurance issues made good gains in active trading. Combined Insurance added 5, Government Employees Insurance was up 4, Hartford Fire advanced 3 while Connecticut General rose 1 1/2 points.

On the American Stock Exchange the most actively traded stock of the week was the Tenna Corp., which fell 3 points to 13 on a turnover of 502,400 shares.

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Nortek, the second most active issue, advanced 2 1/8 to 29 1/4 with 363,000 shares changing hands.

In third spot was Cohn Electronics which dropped 1 1/4 to 11 1/2 on 351,900 shares.

N.Y. Stocks Continue Slide Amid New Signs

Of an Impending U.S. Business Recession

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The stock market and the economy were as chilled as the weather in many parts of the United States last week.

Temperatures were lowered by the frigid winds of uncertainty—over business conditions, corporate profits, inflation, monetary policy and the government's fiscal plans.

As new data on the state of the economy confirmed earlier suspicions that the U.S. was slipping into at least a mild recession, the stock market eased for the second week and the bond market coped with a new upturn in interest rates.

Some of the question marks may be removed in the next few weeks when President Nixon submits the administration's blueprint for creating a more stable economy in the yearly

State of the Union, budget and economic reports.

Economists hope the administration will sponsor a tightly controlled budget that will enable the Federal Reserve to ease its monetary policy.

There were indications last week that the administration is striving toward that end.

Signs of Recession

The week's crop of economic and business data provided evidence that the U.S. will endure a business recession this year. Most convincing was the Commerce Department's preliminary estimate of the gross national product for last year. It confirmed expectations that the real growth of the U.S. economy was stopped in the final quarter of 1969, thus realizing the goal of the government's re-

cessionary program.

However, it will take at least another three months of zero

growth to make a qualified recession. The Commerce report showed a rise of only \$10.3 billion in the GNP for the fourth quarter, with all of it accounted for by the 4.4 percent gain in the price deflator. The GNP for 1969 as a whole was placed at \$933.2 billion, more than \$6 billion above 1968.

In the bond market last week, interest rates moved up after a month of a generally declining trend.

Individual investors, unexcited about the outlook for corporate profits during this period of stagnating sales and soaring labor costs, have been switching into bonds and Treasury bills in large numbers this month. Even that demand, however, showed signs of diminishing late in the week.

Some of the money that individuals have shifted into fixed-income securities has come from savings accounts. One estimate put last month's drain from savings banks alone at a record \$350 million.

The move into higher-yielding securities was most pronounced last Monday when 35 percent of the \$3 billion of the weekly Treasury bill auction was sold at the average price on a noncompetitive basis.

Individuals tend to represent almost exclusively small investors, this substantial percentage was taken as proof that individuals are buying these government securities in significantly greater force. Treasury bills yield more than 8 percent—well above the usual 5 percent available on savings deposits.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

• The report that Britain's foreign trade in December was in balance after an export surplus of \$33.6 million the month before.

• The decision of Texas regulatory authorities to set the state's allowable oil production at record 68 percent in January for the second successive month.

• The 5.9 percent decline in

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Over-Counter Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Quotations ended mostly lower last week on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market. Trading was moderate.

Among the weaker counter issues this week, A.A.A. Enterprises and Mogul each fell 3 3/4, National Equities lost 4, Hyatt Corp. and National Student Marketing each slipped 2 while Dolly Madison eased 1 1/2 points.

The Kellwood Corp. dropped 4 points after reporting sharply lower 1969 profits.

Most of the bank stocks dropped sharply on moderate trading. Wells Fargo fell 5 1/4, Security Pacific National eased 4 3/8, Bank of America was off

3 5/8, and Crocker National slipped 1 1/2.

Many of the insurance issues made good gains in active trading. Combined Insurance added 5, Government Employees Insurance was up 4, Hartford Fire advanced 3 while Connecticut General rose 1 1/2 points.

On the American Stock Exchange the most actively traded stock of the week was the Tenna Corp., which fell 3 points to 13 on a turnover of 502,400 shares.

Nortek, the second most active issue, advanced 2 1/8 to 29 1/4 with 363,000 shares changing hands.

In third spot was Cohn Electronics which dropped 1 1/4 to 11 1/2 on 351,900 shares.

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Flood Challenges Reserve Clause

Baseball Sued Under Trust Law

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A suit charging baseball with violation of the antitrust laws was filed yesterday in Federal Court here on behalf of Curt Flood, St. Louis' star outfielder, for the last year.

A hearing was set for Tuesday to consider the player's request for immediate release from his team indefinitely.

Attorneys J. Goldberg, former Justice of the Supreme Court, and Allan H. Zeman, Flood's lawyer, from St. Louis, are representing Flood, with the support of the Major League Players Association.

Invoked as defendants in what could be a \$3 million action for damages were the commissioner of baseball, the presidents of the National and American Leagues and the 24 major league clubs. The suit also can have an important effect on all major professional sports.

Flood claimed he would suffer irreparable damage if not allowed to play for a team of his choice. He sought an injunction that would prevent baseball from

invoking the reserve clause rules against him. Under standard baseball practice, Flood's contract was traded to the Philadelphia Phillies last October by the Cardinals, who paid him \$60,000 in salary for the 1969 season.

If the injunction is granted, making him free to negotiate with any club, he seeks \$75,000 for damages already suffered. But if the injunction is not granted, that he cannot play while the case moves on through the courts, he seeks \$3 million. Each amount represents triple damages, as provided for in antitrust law as a punitive measure.

President's Attack Suite

Flood's suit was attacked yesterday by the presidents of the two major leagues for having failed to honor his contract. The presidents are Charles Feeney of the National League and Joe Cronin of the American.

In their statement, the Players Association was accused of bad faith in supporting Flood's suit. They also called the reserve clause "absolutely necessary to the successful operation of baseball."

Citing "adverse results" that would follow if there were no re-

Clay Says If He Can't Fight Frazier, He Won't Box Again

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Cassius Clay told a television audience last night he would not fight again because he is convinced he will never get the chance of meeting Joe Frazier.

The 32-year-old boxer, who has stripped of his world heavyweight title after he was convicted of draft evasion in 1967, made the statement in a television interview.

"I will not fight again," he said. "I want promoters to stop calling me. I won't even answer the phone. I am not angry. I just want them to leave me alone."

Clay said he had wanted to have just one more fight before finally hanging up his gloves—a bout with Frazier.

Clay, who prefers to be called Muhammad Ali, said he is convinced that the fight will never take place. He would have met Frazier "only to show who is the real champion."

Frazier is in training to meet Jimmy Ellis, the World Boxing Association champion, at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 16.

Clay's statement was made in connection with Tuesday's final contest between himself and the late Rocky Marciano.

The two undefeated heavyweights acted out a script prepared from results displayed by a computer that had been fed all the known data on the two fighters.

Clay and Marciano acted out their roles for a total of 70 rounds in the secrecy of a Miami studio. On Tuesday, an edition of the "Fight" is due to be screened in arenas and movie theaters across the country.

The "computer fight" will be shown on British television on Wednesday.

Matich Takes Tasman Cup Race

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 18 (AP)—Australian Frank Matich, 34, won the Lady Wigram Trophy automobile race at an average speed of more than 100 mph. Both drivers, Matich and McLaren M-104, Chevrons.

It was the second successive Tasman Cup victory for Matich and gave him the lead with 22 points for the seven-race series.

This was the third race. Third place went to Australia's Matt Stewart in a Mildren, with American Bill Simpson, driving an Eagle Chevrolet, fourth.

Nixon Is Top Sport

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—President Richard Nixon has been honored as the nation's top sports fan at the annual awards banquet of the Washington

baseball team, the Senators.

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Observer

Decompression Tips

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Following are a few tips aimed at helping the American man readjust to society while breaking one of the most powerful habits of all:

• Don't feel sorry for yourself—Many American men, upon waking on the first Sunday after the end of the football season and realizing that there will be no football all day long, asked themselves "What is there to live for?" In some cases this may lead to acts they regret, as in the case of B. B. who, after arising on such a Sunday two years ago, decided to end it all by swallowing the contents of an entire tube of toothpaste.

The result was a day-long bout of nausea that kept B. B. from the television set on which there chanced to be an exhibition football game that afternoon. For the benefit of desperation cases like B. B., television provides a few exhibition games after the season's close to permit tapering off. Dull as these games may be, remember, as you reach for your toothpaste, that they do offer a less violent alternative.

• Wife—In all but the harder cases, it is best to deflect the mind from football immediately. One interesting way of getting the mind off football is by investigating whether there are other persons involved in your life.

Statistics show, for example, that a substantial percentage of American men have wives. You may be one of these men! If for several months there has been a woman in the house fixing meals on the days between football games, there is a distinct possibility that this woman may be your wife.

Ascertaining if the two of you are married, if not, ascertain what she is doing in your house. "Government spies are everywhere nowadays." If you are married, get to know her. Find out if she is an interesting person, the kind you would like to spend the rest of your life with. Pump her for information about what has been happening to your life, besides football, for the last six months.

• Children—if it develops that you do indeed have a wife, check around the house and ascertain if you have any children. It is usually easy to recognize children. Except in advanced stages, they will be smaller than you. Whatever their stages, they will make a

great deal of noise and leave the bathroom in a mess.

It investigation shows that you do have children, observe them awhile, and then telephone one of your football-viewing companions and tell him the amusing and clever things they do and say. Ask him if he has children. The question may not have occurred to him, and perhaps you will bring new interests into his life.

• Outside—it may be exciting, if you have some small interest in nature, to step outside on Sunday. Interestingly, Sunday has daylight between the approximate hours of 7:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. at this season, making it possible to walk around the block with fair odds against being robbed.

To walk, simply use the motion—right leg, left leg, right leg, etc.—that you customarily use to get from the chair to the TV set when you approach it to reduce the volume during the great half-time show.

• Inside—A surprising variety of indoor activities are available as substitutes for football-watching. These include reading newspapers. On Sunday the newspaper is easily recognized. It is that object on the doorstep which has the approximate weight, dimension and gaiety of a tombstone.

• Tips for those who have been away since the football season's start: Yes, the Vice-President really still is Spiro Agnew. And, on the reason you don't find Vietnam in the paper any more is not because the war is over, but because President Nixon has persuaded everybody to pretend it is.

• Movies—Movies, believe it or not, have been running continuously since long before the first televised football game and continue even when football is out of season. To recognize a movie, imagine television without commercials. As in the post-game visits to the winning team's locker room, the movies display a good bit of undress on the screen. On the movie screen, however, the most ostentatious undress is usually worn by women.

If no doubt as to how to recognize women, it might be helpful to go to the movies with someone who can take football or leave it alone.

It might even be wise to consider leaving football alone for a season or two. Or at least seeing your doctor for an opinion.

Pollution Irony:
Efforts to Curb
May Increase It

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK. Jan. 18 (NYT).—One of the ironies of recent efforts to curb water pollution is that the measures used to some extent increase pollution.

Until a few years ago the typical household detergent was unappealing to bacteria. Hence the detergent passed through sewage disposal plants intact and became a long-lived component of ground water. In some areas with septic tanks rather than sewage systems—for example in parts of Long Island—housewives whose water came from local wells found that their tap water foamed with detergent residue.

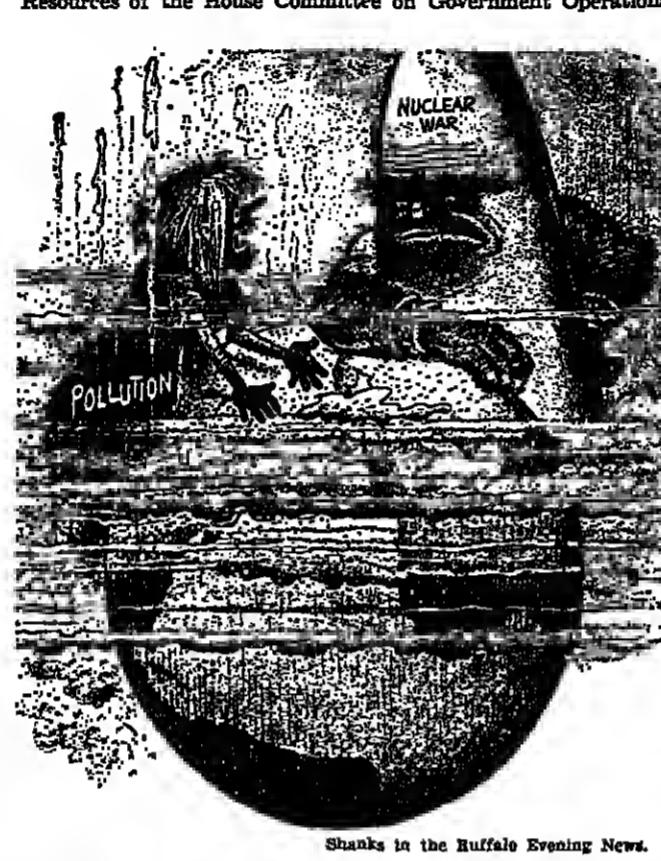
As a result laws were passed requiring manufacturers to convert to detergents that were "biodegradable"—that is, were eaten by bacteria. The result, according to specialists in water pollution control, is that detergents are now contributing to the water pollution process known as eutrophication.

This is simply the addition to water of substances that make it more fertile. A little eutrophication is vital in sustaining life in a pond or stream. It enables organisms to thrive and provide food for fish and other water creatures.

However, sewage, even after processing, can make a river or lake so fertile that it becomes thick with algae and other vegetable matter. This material sinks to the bottom and rots, in some cases removing oxygen from the water until no fish can survive.

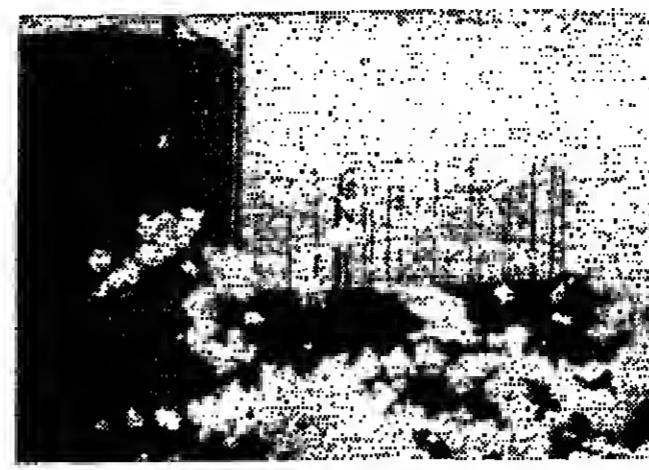
Water birds who dive down and feed on bottom material may then be poisoned by the botulin toxin manufactured by bacteria in this decaying residue.

Recently the Subcommittee on Conservation and Natural Resources of the House Committee on Government Operations



Shanks in the Buffalo Evening News.

"Flip 'y' for it."



A sewage disposal plant in Philadelphia bubbles over with suds from detergents. Measures to control this phenomenon create new pollution problems.

held hearings on the role of detergents in this respect. However, interviews with specialists revealed a belief that detergents are only one part of the problem.

Researchers told of tests in Athens, Ga., showing that carbon dioxide levels play a key role. The project is an agency of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in the Interior Department.

The experimenters have bubbled carbon dioxide gas through a series of tanks containing fixed levels of other pollutants. The degree of eutrophication was strongly influenced by the extent of carbon dioxide available.

In a group telephone interview they described a typical eutrophication cycle. Nitrates, phosphates and organic material are delivered to the water, either in small quantities in natural runoff from the land, or in rich quantities by human activity. In the latter case detergents are largely responsible for the phosphates. The nitrates come, not only from human wastes, but from the runoff of heavily fertilized fields and lawns.

These materials provide rich food for bacteria and fungi in the water. The bacteria release carbon dioxide, which is then consumed by water plants. These, in turn, release oxygen. This oxygen is then "breathed" by the bacteria and fungi, enabling them to continue the cycle.

However, if the water is too rich, the daytime production of oxygen by the photosynthesis of plants is insufficient to supply the bacteria. The green soup of algae cuts off light from deep layers of the lake. Bacteria that do not breathe oxygen take over the decay process, leading to evil-smelling foul-tasting water and a danger of botulin poisoning of water birds.

This process has already begun to affect some parts of the New York City water supply, forcing city officials to consider the installation of sprays to aerate the water.

Eutrophication must be regarded as nature's way of purifying the water. To subdue it by removing one critical element in the cycle, such as detergent phosphates, will only impede that purification. Some communities, particularly in the South and Southwest, where winter does not interfere with the process, have "stabilization ponds" as the last stage in their sewage disposal process.

These are seeded with organisms to stimulate plant growth and remove the dissolved pollutants in that way. At the hearing it was reported that in Michigan the discharge from disposal plants is being sprayed on farmlands as fertilizer. The discharge used for this purpose is not hazardous to health if bacteria used in the disposal plant to "digest" the raw sewage have done their job.

It is such a closing of the "ecological cycle" that many specialists believe must be the ultimate solution. Those preparing the technology for long space voyages have been experimenting with systems where human waste from the astronauts would be used to help raise algae that would provide food, remove carbon dioxide from the spacecraft air, and replenish its oxygen.

The earth is but a giant space ship and sooner or later the same will have to be done on a global scale.

PEOPLE:

Sir Laurence Olivier
Picks His Epitaph

Sir Laurence Olivier

Sir Laurence Olivier is determined that nobody is going to be able to say to him "Larry, Larry, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?" "As long as I can stand I'll do my job," the 62-year-old actor-director said. "I don't want to retire. I don't want to dig my garden or play golf. It's not for me." Sir Laurence, in London to wrap up his film version of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" and to supervise the day-to-day running of the British National Theatre, said he will take 31 actors and staff of the National Theatre for their first U.S. visit this week. The company will present an English Restoration play, "The Beaux Stratagem," on Jan. 20 at the Ahmanson Theater in Los Angeles and will follow it up on Feb. 9 with "The Three Sisters," scheduled for a three-week run. Olivier, who will not be appearing in the plays because of commitments in London, said he felt that "comedy touches the human situation better than tragedy. One of my favorite roles was as the failed comedian in John Osborne's "The Entertainer." There's one line in that where the wife looks at me and says 'He's funny.' I'd like that to be my epitaph," he quipped. "You can tell Westminster Abbey." But his jocular mood disappeared when he was queried about retirement. "Retire?" he said. "They'll have to kick me out first."

Beatle John Lennon and his wife, Yoko Ono, made a surprise visit to Toronto last week, evaded 1,000 screaming fans and hooted it through a blizzard on a snowmobile to singer Ronnie Hawkins's secluded country estate. With comedian Dick Gregory and Toronto rabbi Abraham Feinberg, they are seeking to set up a new peace council based in Toronto, and are planning a rock peace festival July 3-5. The festival will be held at Mosport Park, the 2 1/2-mile grand prix track 60 miles from Toronto. "Anyone who is anyone in entertainment" will appear, Lennon said, including his top ten. Hurled at the judges, he snapped back, "I've been drunk in my life."

Janice Baile was found of a vagrancy charge by a court judge. Baile became incensed when asked by the judge if he had been drunk. He picked up, hurt and indignant, he snapped back, "I've been drunk in my life."

Derek Rance, 22, had lowered a net full of half a dozen trout, England, when a 11-pound pike bit. He snared it in, he snared it in. While, back in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the new boy to John Lennon's handbag manufacturer Fulmyk, who says he will sign a newspaper write-up against the proposed visit of Lennon's peace council for Manitoba's centennial celebration. "Surely the people (which has extended invitation) must know the will not be a good example for our youth," Fulmyk said. I am planning to put advertisements with mail-in coupons in Winnipeg newspapers next week."

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